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[31-5]

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and
\$8.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
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Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [1092]

A LING & CO.

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [1516]

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PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Cloth Cover ... \$1.25

Paper ... 0.30

Hongkong, 24th December, 1915.

AEROPLANE DUEL.

PRINCE OF WALES A SPECTATOR.

A British soldier in France, writing home to his mother, describes a thrilling aeroplane duel which he witnessed overhead, and in connection with which the Prince of Wales congratulated the victorious British aviator.

"This morning," he writes, "I have just witnessed a very exciting little incident—one of the few little happenings that help to brighten life up a bit out here. It was an air chase between three British and a German aeroplane. The chase was going on all over the place for about ten minutes. The British machines encircled the enemy plane, and went round and round it, dodging up and down. The British and German aviators were peppering each other with machine guns all the time. The Boche aeroplane tried to get away, and it was very exciting watching the British machines preventing it doing so. The sight was witnessed by thousands of troops, and each little incident of the fight was loudly cheered by us. At last, as is always the case, the Hun machine was brought to the ground by machine gun fire amid great cheers. I followed in the direction of the landing, which appeared to be 200 or 300 yards away, but it turned out to be two or three miles. Anyway, I was glad I took the trouble to go. I was just in time to see the two German aviators escorted away by a crowd that looked as though it would like to climb them. Two of our machines had landed just by, and the four aviators looked very pleased with themselves. When I was there the Prince of Wales arrived and congratulated the aviator. He looks very boyish in his staff officer's uniform, and doesn't look a day older than 16."

THE DANGEROUS DAWN OF
WOMANHOOD.

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health.

If the blood is not in healthy condition at this critical stage the body becomes ill-nourished and grave disorders may result. If the health of the body is not maintained by the flow of pure, strong blood, all sorts of evils and weaknesses follow, and these may lead to fatal diseases. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death.

They are a blood-builder of unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing the liberal supply of red, healthy blood which a girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value over and over again to young women whose health was failing.

Any dealer can supply Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; if preferred, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Southview Road, Shanghai, will send them direct for \$1.50 a bottle or six bottles for \$8, post free.

[1095-2]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day

of or preceding the departure of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 36 years,

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office of
Local Booksellers.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Yerson & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 23rd December state:—

The activity in shipping shares reported in our last under date of the 15th instant has been well maintained during the interval, and since the passing of the December settlement yesterday, a further sharp advance in these securities has been established, as also in Cements, and to a certain extent in Sugars. The market generally closes firm, and with a good enquiry for the stocks above indicated. Standard Tin closes at \$16½ and \$16¾ for cash and three months' delivery respectively, and Plantation Rubber at 3/6½ per lb. firm. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 25 15-16d. Sterling T.T. at 1/10½, Shanghai T.T. at 7½, and Singapore T.T. at 8½. The Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills on Shanghai has advanced to 75½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue a quiet market with small sales round about \$500 and probable further small buyers at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been sold during the week at \$600, and further small parcels could probably be placed at this figure. Cantons at the reduced quotation of \$415 have been booked to a small extent, and further shares are on offer. North China are unchanged at Tls. 177½, and Yangtzes at \$280 with exchange 75.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been booked at \$150, and Hongkongs at \$407, the latter closing in further request.

SHIPPING.—Douglases after improving to \$84 in the earlier part of the period under review remained fairly steady until yesterday when the rate suddenly advanced to \$89, with a further improvement to-day to \$101 at which the market closes firm. Indo-Chinas have also participated in the improvement, the closing rates being firm at \$165 for the Combined, and \$100 for the Deferred. The Preferred stock has declined to a selling quotation of \$88, and the offer of a slightly lower rate would probably be accepted. Steamboats are in request at \$80, and Star Ferries close neglected with a nominal quotation of \$37½.

ORLS.—Shells are unchanged at 85/- buyers after sales at the rate. An interim dividend of 2/- per share on this stock has been announced, and this will probably be paid in London early in January. Ural Caspians have declined to 35/- sellers, and Langkats to Tls. 35½ buyers, after sales at Tls. 35½ and Tls. 36.

RUBBERS.—China Sugars after sales at \$124 and \$125 prior to the settlement have improved to-day to \$128 at which rate the market closes firm, sellers now holding for \$130. Luzons continue on offer at \$37, and without business to report.

MIXING.—Kailans are unchanged at 30/- nominal. Trenches could be placed to a limited extent at 28/-, and Raubs at \$3.35.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have again been done at \$84½ and close in further request. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves continue firm at \$77, and close with buyers at this rate after sales. New Engineering are quoted in the North at Tls. 9 buyers, Shanghai Docks at Tls. 60 sellers, and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 98 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Land; continue quiet with a nominal quotation of \$103½. Central Estates are wanted at \$101, Humphreys Estates \$6.60, West Points at \$74, and Kowloon Lands at \$40.

COTTON MILLS.—The market in the North continues more or less lifeless, and quotations given are purely nominal. Our latest advices are as follows:—Eves Tls. 13½, Internationals Tls. 73, Kung Yik Tls. 13½ to Tls. 14, Lau Kung Mow Tls. 8½ sales, Soy Chees Tls. 43, and Yang Tszepongs Tls. 63.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos continue in request at \$107, China Privates can be placed at \$8.70, and Peak Frames at \$10. Green Island Cements after further sales at \$9.80 advanced suddenly yesterday to a buying quotation of \$10½, with a further improvement to-day to \$10.85, at which rate a fairly extensive business has been transacted. Dairy Farms continue on offer at \$30, and Ropes are obtainable at the reduced quotation of \$33. Hongkong Trams have been booked at \$51, and China Lights at \$41. There are sellers of Union Water-hoses at \$16, and of Powells at \$8.

A home paper says: New-laid eggs are now fetching 3d. apiece, and they are difficult to obtain at that. This is a price unknown in November before the war. It looks as though they would rise to 4d., 5d., or even 6d. before the winter is over. Chickens that could have been readily had for 2s. 6d. at this time a couple of years ago now fetch 4s. 6d. This rise in the prices of eggs and poultry is over. Chickens that could have been had for 1s. 6d. are now selling for 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. It has been nothing like so high for other articles. Last sugar, which was purposely raised by the authorities to 6d. a lb. to discourage its consumption, has now been reduced to 5d. Bacon continues very dear, good cuts fetching about 1s. 6d. a lb.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SONG OF THE BAKED CAKE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have never been such a weak-headed man as to readily believe in prophecies or their prophecies, but in the course of my study of Chinese literature no book caught hold of my attention so much as that small book entitled the "Song of the Baked Cake," the authorship of which is generally attributed to Liu Chi. The Chinese people believe that this book contains prophecies unalterable from the time of the first Ming Emperor down to the time when China will be the first power in the world.

Liu Chi, alias Liu Poh Wan, was a native of Tsingtien in Chokiang, and held the post of a village magistrate under the last Yuan Emperor. He was a queer unorthodox man, and was looked upon with awe by some and with contempt by others. Doubt there is none that he was an upright man, for, through having saved the life of the son of another petty magistrate who was persecuted by a higher official, Liu Chi had to abandon his post and flee the country. He lived during the next ten years in retirement, studying under a tutorship of a Taoist priest. At that time Chu Hung Wu, the first Ming Emperor, raised the banner of rebellion, and Liu Chi went to offer his services to Chu Hung Wu, who was struck with his appearance and conversation and appointed him as his military adviser. Liu rendered valuable services to Hung Wu and, when Hung Wu became Emperor, Liu was made a noble of the highest degree. The Emperor, when referring to him, always addressed him as *tsu sien yang* (old teacher) without any name.

We are told in the story that one day as the Emperor was eating a baked cake, it was announced to him that Liu Chi wished an audience. The Emperor took him in, and covered up the cake which he was eating, and when Liu Chi came in, he asked:—"Old teacher, you are well versed in heavenly and mathematical studies, can you tell me what is under this bowl?" Liu Chi computed on his fingers and replied:—"When whole it is like a sun; when half a moon; but it was bitten by a golden dragon; it's an east of the throne, etc., until he came to the last Ming Emperor who, he foretold, would die on Mei Shan by hanging himself. He went on further to prophesy about the Chings, and said that:—"Two times four banners (the eight bannerman) are unable to cover the Sun (Japan). That is to say, China would have a war with Japan but would not come out victorious. He gave the names of the Ching Emperors as if they were personal acquaintances of his and even foretold the wedding of the Emperor K'wang Hsi in Peking. He spoke of the revolution of China and the expulsion of the Manchus. But he said that later there would be one "General" with a beard (*lin tsz*) who would restore tranquility, and China would enjoy peace and prosperity. We, of course, cannot say who this bearded general might be, but it is interesting to remember that in some parts of China a monkey is called *Hu tsz* (the bearded monkey), and Yuan Shih-kai, owing to the similarity in the sound of his surname, has been depicted as a monkey by some Chinese caricaturists.—Yours, truly, J. X. B.

THE ARMS CASE IN
SHANGHAI.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the report which appears in your issue of to-day's date, under the heading "Alleged attempt to sell arms in Shanghai," reference is made to a document signed "P. H. Morrison," a British-American Tobacco Co., which was produced in Court, and to interviews which were alleged to have taken place between one of the accused and Morrison at the office of British-American Tobacco Co.

On the day after the report of this case appeared in the Shanghai newspapers, there appeared in such newspapers a letter signed by Mr. J. A. Thomas, a Director of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and by Mr. T. F. Cobbs, a Director of Mustard & Co., in which it was explained that Morrison had been in the employment of Mustard & Co. as godown keeper for about two years (Mustard & Co. are Depot Managers for British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., in Shanghai). The letter stated that Morrison had no duties whatever except those of godown-keeper, and had no right to use the name of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., in any way; further, that if any such interviews as are alleged took place at the office of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., it was entirely without the Company's knowledge and in no way connected with the business.

We shall be glad if you will give the same publicity to this explanation as was given in the Shanghai newspapers. We are, sir, yours faithfully,

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
R. D. HARVEY,
Depot Manager.

WAR NEWS.
THE FESSIMIST.

The pessimistic person, the dealer in despair, who spends his time in "gossip" and "reading" clothes and hair, who in and out of season, has something sad to say, of minor kinds of treason, is guilty, in his way. For in this time of travail no patriot is he, who pauses to unravel his tale of misery, whose tongue goes fast and faster, predicting doom and gloom, who revels in disaster, and soaks himself in gloom. His shame thus to be Mother England is bearing the burden of the globe. Oh, courage should be throwing its lights in every place, and courage should be growing in every British face, and courage should be singing its message to the weak, and courage should be ringing in every word we speak. Not all of us can word we speak. Not all of us can shoulder our guns with martial glee for some of us are older than warriors should be and some have boils or blisters that make them weak and frail, and some support their sisters and others are in jail; but, though we hear no rattle of the weapons in the fray we'll help along the battle by smiling every day, by being brave and cheerful, and confident and strong; the fact that dour and tearful sets other faces wrong.—Walt Mason.

NATIVE RACES UNDER GERMAN
AND BRITISH RULE.

Speaking at Bristol recently, on the occasion of an official visit to Avonmouth Docks, the Hon. B. R. Wise, Agent-General for New South Wales, said that when their troops took possession of Rabaul, they found the Germans suffering under a real grievance. The natives, of course, could not speak German and the Germans could not learn the innumerable native dialects. Now, as they all knew, the Germans were a most observant and painstaking people. They noticed that the pigeon English was the *lingua franca* of the East, and as they noticed that the pigeon English was used by the natives to work to frame a "pigeon German" for the use of their native subjects. Alas, the effort was in vain; and, despite the assiduous efforts of eleven years, the high-born German was compelled to address his orders to his servants and his troops in the "pigeon English" of his hated rival. Not one native race which had experienced German rule had volunteered to fight for Germany, while there was not one native race which had experienced the overhanded justice of British rule which had not demanded in outbursts of passionate loyalty to be led by Englishmen against the enemies of England.

COMMERCIAL WAR AGAINST
GERMANS.

The agitation for a commercial union among the Allies to meet the conditions likely to arise after the war is rapidly gaining strength, both at home and abroad. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* has elicited views of this leading Deputies of the French Chamber, all of whom insist on the urgency of the question and strongly urge immediate preparation of a detailed plan of action. One argues that as Germany has now been invaded her means of production are unimpaired, and she will be in a position to begin the economic campaign the moment peace is declared. It is imperative, therefore, the Allies should agree beforehand to raise a barrier against German manufactures. Other Deputies advise the imposition of a differential tariff on imports of the Allies, neutrals and enemies respectively. A similar movement is in progress in Russia; where the establishment of Customs Unions among the Allies, on the basis of firm political alliance is advocated by leading publicists, who, like French Deputies, insist upon the importance of early agreement upon the subject, both in its political and economic aspects. English commercial opinion, generally speaking, following the same lines. The Association of the Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions urging the Government to decide upon its fiscal policy, in view of the danger of Germany dumping her wares upon the world during the economically critical period which will follow the cessation of war.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE
NETHERLANDS INDIA.

A recent severe earthquake shook along the West Coast of Sumatra, from the direction of the mountains beyond Loebok Parakoe, caused the river between Aponeberg and Peang to become a colossal stream of mud. The shock also made its presence felt in the sea, enormous tidal waves rising. There were extensive floods and hundreds of coconut trees were uprooted. At Port St. Kock, while a service was proceeding in a Church, the place was struck, and seven of the congregation were killed and twenty wounded. At Tanah Bator, Tapanoli, sixty-six people were carried away by the floods and drowned. Thirty houses, including the Government school, were washed away. The damage done is enormous.

A terrific typhoon blew over Weltevreden and Meerfior Cornelis, Batavia, and lasted for four hours. It commenced at midday and carried devastation in its train over a breadth of about a mile, through Tjikini, Senen, Koningsplein Zuid, Kebon Sirih and Kampong Lima. Fifty large trees were blown down, twenty European houses damaged, and a large number of native dwellings destroyed. Telegraph and telephone poles were blown down and their wires badly damaged and the services stopped. No one can remember experiencing such a ferocious storm.

What is the secret of the magic of England? asked the *Cologne Gazette* in a remarkable article recently, that the Irish should fight in the trenches of Flanders, that the Boers should rally to the British flag, and that all India should offer men and money so generously. It admitted that all the German calculations about the break-up of the British Empire had proved false.

NO MORE NEUROTIC WOMEN.
HEALTH IMPROVED BY HARD
WORK.

Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chace lectured in London on "Woman's Health and Fitness" at the Institute of Hygiene.

She said that the one occupation the average man considered entirely suitable for women was that of chattering. It was a remarkable fact that the collective health of the women of the country under the hard work and strain of the present time was improving. They had, therefore, one more convention regarding their sex in the melting pot. Woman was neither delicate nor fragile. She was tough and resistant. Where were all the neurotic women to-day? Most of them were cured and cheerily doing their bit in hospitals, depots, canteens, and munition works, because the neurotic woman had generally considerable energy which in the past had no sort of outlet. Indeed the leasured, protected, or economically useless woman never had a chance before to show what she could do. Ninety per cent. of the nurses of the country would play as fine a part as Nurse Cavell if the opportunity served.

The first duty of many women was to stay in their own houses and look after the children, because there never was a time when child-life was as valuable as now. She once heard it said that a baby was worth \$5 to the State. They might now put it at \$100 at least, and with every year the child life was more and more valuable; so that the woman who was rearing four or five children in the home and doing it well was working for the nation. To do that she must keep herself up to a fair level of health and fitness.

Every woman had an economic, a biological, and a social value. Her economic value depended on her efficiency as a worker. Trained women, other things being equal, were the more valuable national asset. A woman's biological value was concerned with her health, her ability to bear and rear children of a fine type. Women must therefore realize their duty of keeping at their highest pitch of health, and they must better safeguard the exponent mother, married or unmarried. The woman's social value lay in her power of sympathy and service. Much had been asked of women, and more would be asked in the months to come. Many occupations, in the past followed by men, could be undertaken by women. Women could take place of curates relieving them for such work as driving ambulances or helping in hospitals.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has published its first number of "Notice to Mariners," dated at Manila, December 9th, 1915. This is specially compiled for the Philippine Islands and is furnished free to mariners. Masters and others interested are requested to send reports of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, and other information affecting Philippine charts and sailing directions to the Director of Coast Survey at Manila. Copies of these "notices" are on file for inspection at the Harbour Office and the American Consulate General.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1. Gunner F. G. Sawmays joined the Corps on 22nd December, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1851 and posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

2. Pte. A. M. Costin is granted leave of absence from 23rd December, 1915, to 13th January, 1916.

3. Parades for to-day, nil.

4. In future the Civil Service Co. will parade at 5.15 p.m. at Headquarters on Wednesdays (instead of Tuesdays) commencing on Wednesday, 29th inst. All existing exemptions from the weekly parade are hereby cancelled. The undermentioned members have been appointed to the Company Shooting Committee.

Serjt. Bullock, Corpl. Versetto, Lance-Corpl. Edwards, Lance-Corpl. Clarke, Pte. Douglas, and Pte. Ralston.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held after parade on Wednesday, 26th inst.

5. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

6. W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

DETAILS.

7. On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

8. On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

9. On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

10. On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

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28. On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

29. On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

30. On duty until morning of the 26th.—H.K.V.B.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:

His Excellency the Governor, Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
His Excellency Major-General F. W. H. H. (General Office Commanding Troops in China).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. E. H. HAMMILL (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. W. CHAMBERLAIN, U.M.C. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. M. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.
Hon. Mr. E. SHELLETT.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Mr. A. C. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

His Excellency—Gentlemen, we meet to-day under the shadow cast by the death of one of the great dead upon the Institution which he served so nobly, upon the Colony of which he was the greatest citizen it has ever possessed, and upon the hearts of the many friends in every station of life who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Sir Thomas Jackson, with the brilliant abilities by which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was raised under his care from small beginnings to the splendid position it now occupies in the financial world, combined a kindness of heart which endeared him to all who came into contact with him. He was the unofficial adviser of successive Governors of this Colony, and in his generosity he dispensed his counsel to all who cared to ask for it. In my younger days I have more than once had recourse, not in vain, to that fountain of wisdom. He was in very truth a man of a crystal mind, pure and innocent of guile as that of a child, and of a heart of pure gold. His friendship was indeed a priceless gift from Heaven for those who were honoured by it. I beg to move the following resolution:—
“This Council desires to place on record its deep sorrow at the death of Sir Thomas Jackson, a former member of the Legislature, its appreciation of the magnificent services of the deceased to the Colony and to British trade, and its heartfelt sympathy with his widow and family in their bereavement.”

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK seconded, and the resolution was passed in silence, all the members standing.

His Excellency—I beg to move, as a mark of respect to the memory of this great man, that after the questions appearing on the agenda have been answered, Council be adjourned until Thursday week.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 17 and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—“It is hereby resolved that the percentages on the valuations of the tenements in the undermentioned places be altered as follows with effect from the 1st of January, 1916:—
Taikotai, from 14½% to 18%.
Hon. Un and Kowloon City Road, from the Hung Hom Police Station to the north as far as and including Kowloon Inland Lot 1150 and Kowloon Marine Lot 67, from 11½% to 18%.”

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 59, and 67 to 73, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee on Thursday next.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

HON. MR. POLLOCK AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. T. H. POLLOCK, K.C., in accordance with notice of motion, asked the following questions:

1. What steps is the Government or His Excellency the Governor taking to fill up the place of the late Mr. Hewett on the Executive Council?

2. Is it not the fact that I was a Member of the Executive Council, as Acting Attorney-General, for periods of time amounting to nearly 3 years, and is it not the fact that I acted in addition as an Unofficial Member of that Council during the last absence on leave in Europe of Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Hewett respectively, in the years 1911 and 1912?

3. Has the Government or has His Excellency the Governor sent any Despatch, and if so, when, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommending any, and if so, what person as successor to Mr. Hewett on the Executive Council?

4. If any such Despatch has been addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has the Right Honourable the Secretary of State been informed in such Despatch of the facts referred to in the above question 3? Will the Government lay such Despatch (if any) upon the table of this Council?

5. Will the Government recommend to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the two Unofficial Members of the Executive Council shall be elected Members, instead of being nominated by the Government?

6. Will the Government recommend to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council shall be elected, instead of two-thirds of them being nominated by the Government, and also that the number of Unofficial Members in that Council be increased?

His Excellency replied as follows:—It is fitting that the Governor himself should answer these questions. The first four relate to the appointment of an Unofficial Member to the Executive Council. Under the Royal Instructions, which form part of the Constitution of the Colony, appointments to that Council are reserved as the sole prerogative of the Crown, and on me as the representative in the Colony of His Most Gracious Majesty the King devolves the sole responsibility of humbly submitting, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for His Majesty's consideration, recommendations for such appointments. I am therefore not prepared to permit myself to be catbiched as to what action at the present juncture I have taken or shall take to acquit myself of my heavy responsibility. But I can assure the Honourable Member in whose name the questions stand that his services to the Colonial Government, which none appreciate more than I do, have not been, and will not be, lost sight of. The last two questions relate to an alteration of the Constitution of the Colony. The suggestions made do not commend themselves to my judgment, and the reason, in my opinion, is strangely out of joint for even the discussion of such questions, since the energies both of the Colonial and of the Imperial Governments are at present concentrated on the interminable struggle in which well nigh the whole world is now engaged.

HON. MR. HOLYOAK AND INTERRED ALIEN ENEMIES.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK asked the following questions:

With reference to a Reuter's telegram published in the Daily Press of the 18th December in which it is stated that “In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the question of the desirability of removing alien enemies interned in Hongkong was being considered most carefully, and the Secretary of State was corresponding telegraphically with Hongkong on the subject?”

Will the Government, for the information of the Colony, lay upon the table of this Council the telegrams and despatches which have passed to and fro between the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and this Government, or His Excellency the Governor, upon this subject?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—The correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on this subject, which is still under consideration, is confidential, and has not yet reached the stage when its purport can be published.

His Excellency—Council stands adjourned until this day week.

CHURCH NEWS.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, at 11 a.m. on Christmas Day, and at St. Stephen's Chinese Church on Sunday morning next.

Arrangements have been made for the observance of the week of Prayer, January 2nd to 9th, by a daily united meeting in the City Hall at 5.30 p.m.

The usual fortnightly meeting for intercession will be at St. Paul's College at 8 p.m.

The music at the 7.45 a.m. Choral Eucharist at St. John's Cathedral on Christmas Day will be as follows:—Procession, Hymn 59; Offertory, Hymn 62; Communion, Hymn 322; Benediction, Hymn 558 (Tune 4); Recessional, Hymn 581; Service, Merbecke.

THE HONGKONG HUNDRED.

WILL THEY GO?

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Yesterday the Daily Press made an editorial appeal to the young men in the colony. To-day it contains two cables from home which are worthy of meditation by every Briton in Hongkong. The first is a message from Wales:—“Mr. Stanton, the new member for Merthyr, in a remarkable maiden speech, vigorously denounced the hypocritical nonsense and said that if the people would not volunteer they must be fetched (loud cheers). If the country was good enough to live in it was good enough to fight for. Let us banish humbug and all stand up and fight like Britons.” (Loud cheers.) It will be remembered that Mr. Stanton was recently returned for the constituency formerly represented by Mr. Kier Hardie. “Peace at any price” is thus replaced by the bugle call of duty. Also, it will be noted that the sentiments of Mr. Stanton evoked loud cheers in the House of Commons, which represents the nation. It shows us the spirit of the people at home. The other cable in this morning's paper deals with Mr. Asquith's speech. “Turning to the question of men, the Prime Minister pointed out that war was enormous; consequently, they should aim at getting every man of military age who was physically qualified. The Prime Minister reiterated his pledge to the married men.”

How any young man in this colony, who is unmarried, can remain here after reading these cables is beyond my understanding. It may perhaps be explained by assuming that the local Britons are not only unpatriotic but intensely lethargic. And yet it is difficult to believe that such is the case. Are we not of the same blood, are we not children of the same Empire, as those who have sprung up as the call of duty and who have gone to Europe, or to Egypt, from all parts of the Earth?

It was Kipling who told us, in the days of peace, that until we had left the shores of the Motherland we did not fully value our heritage. “What do they know of England who only England know?” And yet, in this hour of need, we see young and healthy men in this colony unshamed of the fact that they have not volunteered for the front.

THE MEN WHO WENT.

The heroes have gone. Some of them, as we thought, just average men; but now we see the difference. Most of us older folk have experienced at least once in our lives the critical time when we had to make a great choice. It usually happens that the decision must be rapid. The young men of this colony have had mouths to ponder over the matter. The heroes have gone. God alone knows what those who have failed can say for themselves. “If they will not volunteer they must be fetched.”

A few days ago the local military-civilian forces turned out to see two of their number receive medals. It was a fine sight. But it was marred by the young men. There they stood, looking on at a parade on the local cricket ground, while the guns were thundering in Flanders, while Belgium and Serbia lay bleeding, while Edith Cavell is still unwept. Young men of classes A and C under the home registration were looking on, and they seemed to be unabashed. His Excellency the Governor saw them. The general public knew them. There were no comments. Were the people waiting expectant for the words which did not come from His Majesty's representative. Are we so far away that people fail to realise that in no part of the Empire should these young men be tolerated? I do not know the age of Brayfield, but I am quite sure that many men younger than he have stayed behind. He went. And those others of whom the Colony is proud—What will they think of the shirkers who leave them to bear the brunt?

THE LOCAL EXCUSES.

If you take the trouble to enquire—and but few people out here seem sufficiently interested to ask their young friends such things—if you do enquire why the young men in the colony have not yet gone, you will have two or three hackneyed excuses. You will be told “I am doing my little bit” with the local defence forces. If the young men were mobilised and did nothing but military duty that might be a valid excuse. As it is, they spend at the most a few hours a week on military duty. A hundred could leave Hongkong tomorrow without any danger to the local defence forces. The other excuses are equally invalid. The young men are now employed either in business or in the educational work of the colony. At home they have realised that when the premises are on fire you cannot have “business as usual.” If ten per cent. of the Britons went home from the business houses, the trade of the Colony would not suffer two per cent. There are numerous Portuguese who need employment. Even if it were impossible to replace temporarily these young men, what does it matter if the business houses do suffer a little, as compared with the everlasting disgrace of selfishly keeping back the young men?

THE RACE MEETING.

The second drawing of Subscription Griffins for the next Race Meeting took place yesterday, and resulted as follows:—

Hoof No. Colour. Drawer.
70—Dun.....Mr. J. M. Walker.
67—Brown.....Mr. E. Kadoorie.
63—Chestnut.....Mr. John Johnstone.
12—Grey.....Mr. H. Percy Smith.
38—Spotted.....Mr. M. S. Sassoon.
39—Dun.....Mr. T. T. T.
69—Grey.....Mr. C. J. Lafrentz.
67—Grey.....Mr. Morton Smith.
65—Grey.....Major Nathan.
58—Chestnut.....Mr. Moller and Capt. Arthur.
10.....The Wayfoong Mess.
46—Bay.....Mr. P. Kremer.
66—Brown.....Sec. 1, A Co. H.K.V.R.
64—Grey.....Mr. Lambert.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON & HONGKONG.

The following will represent K.C.C. against the Hongkong C.C. on Christmas Day and Boxing Day:—Major Robertson (Capt.), K. Macaskill, J. P. Robinson, E. B. Reed, H. H. Taylor, A. A. Claxton, J. V. Bragg, R. P. Thursfield, W. Kay, Dr. C. Forsyth, and L. M. Whyte.

The match will be played on the Club Ground, and wickets will be pitched at 2.15 p.m. on the 25th and at 10 a.m. on the 26th.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG DEFEAT BELCHERS.

The Club defeated Belchers yesterday by four goals to love. The game was not taken seriously by either side. It was productive of much amusement and was thoroughly enjoyed by the players. Walker and Chasels each scored a brace for the Club.

BOXING-DAY EXHIBITION MATCH.

MILITARY V. “THE BEST.”

The following teams will represent the Military and “The Best” of the Colony in an exhibition game in aid of the Tobacco Fund for Troops at the Front on the ground of the Hongkong F.C. on Boxing-Day, the kick-off being at 3 p.m.

MILITARY—Rogers (R.E.), goal; Caple (R.G.A.) and Coxon (R.E., Captain), backs; Smith (R.E.), right half; Williams (K.S.L.I.), centre-half; Townsend (R.G.A.), left half; Youngman (R.G.A.) and Townsend (R.E.), right wing; Davies (A.O.C.), centre-forward; Swan (R.G.A.) and Peplow (K.S.L.I.), left wing. Reserves—Russell (K.S.L.I.) and Pearce (R.E.).

THE BEST—Card (Navy), goal; Fennimore (Navy), right back, and M. L. Bailton (Hongkong), left back; Rowbotham (Navy), right half; J. Stewart (Hongkong), centre-half; and P. B. Chasels (Hongkong), left half; Hopper (Navy), and J. Stalker (Hongkong, Captain), right wing; W. V. Pennell (Hongkong), centre-forward; H. McFayish (Hongkong) and Scott (Navy), left wing. Reserves—J. Rodger (Hongkong), Martin (Navy).

The Military will play in R.G.A. colours and “The Best” in Club colours.

Referee—Mr. F. W. Wright, Linesmen, Mr. W. F. Knapton and Gunner Payne.

The people in educational work have not even the thin excuse of “business as usual.” It would not matter a little bit if every single young man under thirty-five who is employed in instructing either Chinese or Europeans left the Colony tomorrow. Think of the schools at home. Are they not depleted of their staffs? As for the Universities, they have suffered also, but still they exhort all who are eligible to go to the front. It is difficult to write with patience about these people. If we do not have a lead in the matter of duty from the high officials of the colony we might at least expect that the intellectual elite would, by precept and example, at least throw the weight of their influence upon the side of right and liberty. We have been promised great results for the large sums of money spent upon giving the Chinese in this Colony Western education. At prize-givings we have heard it deplored that China knows not the meaning of the word patriotism. To-day we offer the spectacle of our own young men who have failed to respond to the call for recruits. And these are employed in guiding the Chinese into the paths of patriotism.

The casual reader will say that it is in the nature of the Celtic temperament to wax bitter. Mr. Lloyd George would retort that it is the Celtic imagination which makes the face stand out so naked. About a year ago attention was drawn to the need of local conscription. It has not come here, but they have adopted it in Singapore. Moreover, a number of new recruits joined the Volunteers after the articles appeared. The Colonel even talked about “a black list.” It was, ultimately, public opinion which forced these “Slackers” to join the defence forces of the colony. It will be public opinion that will be influential in sending the hundred from Hongkong. If we older men remain silent, if we accept the thin excuses, we, also, must bear the terrible responsibility. The hundred may seem negligible amongst the millions. That is not the fault of a small colony. What is important is that every town or village in the Empire should do its maximum. Canada, Australia, the West Indies—they have all done well. Let us see to it that when the final history of this awful Armageddon is written, Hongkong can produce a roll of honour at any rate proportionate to the number of Britons in the Colony.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

TELEPHONE 1741.

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES

WAR GAMES. TABLE GOLF. RACE GAMES. ETC.

TOYS FOR BOYS & GIRLS

USEFUL PRESENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE DELICACIES CRACKERS.

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. ON XMAS WEEK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR CHRISTMAS

THE BEST PRESENT FOR GENTLEMEN IS A BOX OF

ROSITA!!!

This Cigar is made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen and has just been placed on the market.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GRÆCO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF & BROS. 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

SOLE IMPORTER:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

12, DES VŒUX ROAD, SECOND FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDINGS, PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915.

[1178]

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Encrusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.

SCHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Mottos Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1913 and 1914, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1915.

[1272]



NOTICE.

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulate largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc. Terms for Advertising (Translating free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, and occupation of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their papers at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 19th July, 1915. [738]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

M. R. C. J. HAMMES, Export and Import Merchant, representing Messrs. **ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co.**, of Shanghai, Copenhagen and New York, begs to announce that he has established himself with Offices at Old Post Office Building, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1915. [1333]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 24th December, 1915, at 10.45 A.M.

at their Sales Room.

A Varied Assortment of XMAS TOYS.

And at 2.30 P.M.

A Quantity of (GOLD JEWELLERY (Suitable for Xmas Presents).

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1915. [1324]

G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road and South of I. L. 1210, Robinson Road respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Feet	Area in Acres	Value in Pounds
1	Lot 1, 1210, Robinson Road	26,711	134	5,342
2	Lot 2, 1210, Robinson Road	56,110	889	11,093

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1320]

NOTICE

THE OFFICES of the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are this day REMOVED to the Ground Floor, KING'S BUILDING, Connaught Road Central (formerly occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.). Telephone numbers in use are 292 and 293 (latter replacing No. 1241), with Sub-Exchange to each Department.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1302]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 31st instant, both days inclusive. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1316]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

THE Board having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 5% (five per cent), free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1915, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 6 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

THE AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.

The payments will be made in either Dollars or Rupees as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1313]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1184]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to a K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with abundant motor.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for Accumulators, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [965]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 27th instant.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1314]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th December, as follows:—

MORNING—18 Holes Bogey Competition under Handicap. Entrance fee \$100.

AFTERNOON—Mixed Foursomes Competition 18 holes Medal play under Handicap. Competitors must choose their own partners and opponents.

Entries can be made on the board in the Club Houses at HAPPY VALLEY and FANLING and in the HONGKONG CLUB, or may be sent in writing to the Undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1285]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th.

IN connection with the above Competition, a Special Train (in addition to the 11.25 A.M. Train) will leave Kowloon on December 27th at 11.10 A.M. (last ferry 10.05 A.M.) and is timed to reach SHEUNG SHUI at 11.45 A.M. There will be accommodation for 50 passengers only.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1319]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TIFIN TRAIN due to leave Kowloon at 1.28 P.M. on SATURDAYS will be suspended on SATURDAY, the 25th December and SATURDAY, the 1st January next.

By Order, **H. P. WINSLOW**, Manager.

Kowloon, 22nd December, 1915. [1317]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1916:—

FRIDAY, 28th January.

MONDAY, 28th February.

WEDNESDAY, 27th March.

THURSDAY, 27th April.

FRIDAY, 28th May.

WEDNESDAY, 28th June.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

TUESDAY, 28th August.

THURSDAY, 28th September.

FRIDAY, 27th October.

TUESDAY, 28th November.

FRIDAY, 22nd December.

By Order of the Committee, **EDWARD M. RAYMOND**, Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE, Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1308]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1915, of Fifty Shares Nos. 9311-9360 in this Company, standing in the name of **MR. W. A. KWONG**, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 13th November, 1915.

C. FEMBERTON, Secretary.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificates of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of **MR. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY**, of Hongkong, other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 234577/234620 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED, and NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect hereof or claim or representation in respect hereof of such Original Certificate will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd., **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1273]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 2, ZEPLAND STREET.

NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

NO. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

NO. 68, PEBEL STREET, on Cairne Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 128, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

"THE ALBANY," No. 3, Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Harker Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchoi.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 69, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS, 69, THE PEAK).

Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [45]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs: Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1313]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, 4 Baths, 1 & 1/2 Bath Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year.

Apply to **COLBOURNE LITTLE**, 18 Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1261]

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.

Apply to **Care of "Daily Press" Office.**

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915. [1232]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to **J. VINCENT BRAGA**, Toyee Koon Kaisha.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to **M. J. D. STEPHENS**.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply to **DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON**.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS**.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession.

Apply to **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, Houses at the Peak.

NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Cannoway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.

NOS. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to **HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.**

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"BERGELDIE," 133, THE PEAK About March, or sooner if convenient.

Apply to **A. RITCHIE**.

Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply to **A. B. AVASIA**.

Care of E. P. LAWRY.

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [44]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE No. 1—\$20.

3 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.

2 Bottles Sherry, Light Dry.

2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.

2 Bottles Gin.

1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.

1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

E Quality.

1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE No. 2—\$26.

1 Bottle St. Marcoux Champagne.

1 Bottle Sparkling Burgundy.

3 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.

1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.

1 Bottle Port, Superior Light Invalid.

1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.

1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

E Quality.

1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

1 Bottle Gin.

1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

CASE No. 3—\$30.

2 Bottles St. Marcoux Champagne.

1 Bottle Sherry Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.

2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.

1 Bottle Very Fine Old Brown Brandy.

E Quality.

1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

E Quality.

1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

2 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.

1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES

THE WAR.

MILLION MORE MEN.

WILL CONSCRIPTION BE NEEDED?

SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

AMERICA'S SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

GERMANY'S NEW WAR CREDIT.

CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES.

"PROMISES TO BE MOST CHEERFUL."

LONDON, December 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France states that though the weather is depressing, Christmas in the British trenches promises to be most cheerful. The trenches are quite comfortable when compared to 1914, and the troops are additionally conscious of their superiority over the enemy. The authorities have arranged for the distribution of Christmas puddings to the entire army.

There will be certainly no amenities, and nothing in the nature of a truce. All the British ranks are bidden to remember that war is war, and that the Germans invariably have a sinister motive in all they do, especially under the guise of friendly sentiment. The admonition is unanimously and cordially approved in the trenches.

GERMAN FAILURE NEAR YPRES.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH BOMBERS.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, describing the German failure north-east of Ypres on Sunday, says it is clear that the Germans hoped to surprise us. At least colour is lent to this view by their failure to press the infantry assault. The attack was made in the early morning, when the least resistance might be expected. Soon gas was seen to be coming. Our artillery pumped shrapnel and high explosives into it in order to scatter columns which might be massed behind it. However, the German rush was spent before it reached the parapet. A deafening artillery duel followed.

When the fog and debris cleared, two capacious craters were revealed near the Ypres-Armentieres railway. Like swarms of insects tiny green figures were seen wriggling thither, but they steadily melted before the fusillade of rifle and machine-gun fire without getting closer. Finally the British occupied the craters.

The correspondent adds that our bombers are increasingly active and daring in this form of warfare, which is frankly distasteful to the enemy. The individual superiority of our men over the steadily deteriorating enemy is daily becoming more marked.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT MANY POINTS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that a Headquarters report states that there has been artillery activity at many points during the last twenty four hours, principally about Fricourt, on both sides of the La Bassée Canal and at Ypres. Our artillery effectively replied.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

ENEMY AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODED.

PARIS, December 23rd. 1.35 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The evening reports speak of further successes by the French artillery, which exploded a German ammunition depot on the heights of the Meuse. The enemy regained a small portion of the trenches captured yesterday at Hartmanns Wellerkopf which was held by French outposts. The total Germans captured exceeds 1,300.

BOMBING ENGAGEMENTS NEAR LOOS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The Press Bureau publishes a communiqué from Headquarters, which says:—There were bombing engagements on Tuesday evening about the quarries to the north of Loos. There was a considerable enemy fusillade opposite Armentieres, where some mine craters are being disputed. There was also considerable hostile shelling north of Loos, about Ypres, we retaliating.

The enemy artillery to day was active in some places. Our guns retaliated effectively. The enemy twice determinedly attempted to occupy craters opposite Armentieres. Both attacks were repulsed after stubborn bombing contests. The enemy exposed himself freely, and lost heavily.

GERMANS ADMIT IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

A Berlin communiqué admits the important French success of the capture of the ridge of Hartmanns Wellerkopf and other positions. The fighting took place in driving snow.

FRENCH EXTEND POSITIONS.

PARIS, December 22nd. 5.20 p.m.

A communiqué states:—Yesterday's attack enabled the French to extend their positions on the slopes east of Hartmanns Wellerkopf. Twelve hundred Germans are now prisoners.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

MANY CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, December 23rd.

A communiqué recounting minor encounters between Scouts, and some bombings, shows that the Russians are holding their ground on the Dvina front. The Russians likewise had the best of the encounters in western Galicia, capturing prisoners and quantities of arms and ammunition.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GRECO-BULGARIAN INCIDENT. THREE HOURS ENGAGEMENT.

ATHENS, December 23rd.

Unofficial details of the Koriza incident state that a Bulgarian detachment suddenly attacked on the pretext of pursuing a small Serbian force. The Greek guards defended, and after a three hours engagement the Bulgars retreated with serious losses. The Government have made representations to Germany and Bulgaria, and have been assured that the Bulgarian officer responsible will be punished.

ENEMY QUIET.

SALONIKA, December 23rd.

The situation at the front is stationary. The enemy have not yet shown signs of invading Greek territory.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"YASAKA MARU" SUNK.

PORT SAID, December 23rd.

The Japanese liner Yasaka Maru has been sunk.

The passengers and crew were saved. [Further particulars will be found on another page.]

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

ATHENS, December 22nd.

A British submarine has sunk the German steamer Heros and other craft in the Sea of Marmora.

RUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT OF VARNA.

ATHENS, December 22nd.

It is learnt from diplomatic sources that Russian squadrons are bombarding Varna (the Bulgarian port on the Black Sea) and that sixteen transports full of troops were in the offing.

CREW OF THE "HUNTLEY."

LONDON, December 23rd.

The crew of the Huntley, the British steamer which was reported sunk on the 22nd, have been saved with the exception of two.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, December 23rd.

A communiqué states that the Russians inflicted every heavy losses on the Turks near Olty.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"A DANGEROUS POLICY."

GERMAN'S NEW WAR CREDIT.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of a War Credit for 2,500,000,000 sterling, a number of Socialists voting against it. The Reichstag adjourned until January 11th.

In the course of the debate a statement on behalf of the Socialist Party was read regretting the lack of response to its approaches to the workers of other countries with a view to restoring in Europe the peace so eagerly desired, and declaring it to be the duty of Germans to continue the war, but insisting on the adequate maintenance of the families of soldiers and the feeding of the poor. It protested against plans of conquest.

Herr Edert said he hoped every chance would be seized for negotiating peace.

Herr Geyer, on behalf of nineteen Socialists, said that the German politicians who were working for annexations were the greatest obstacles to peace negotiations. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, in his speech of the 9th inst., supported this dangerous policy; therefore, Herr Geyer and his comrades refused to vote for the war credits.

CAPTIVE BRITONS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Lord Rother Cecil, in reply to Sir E. Cornwall, said it had been decided to leave the question as to how the release of the British subjects captured at Shiraz can be secured to the Persian Government. We, however, would carefully watch any developments.

DUTCH EDITOR RELEASED.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

Dr. Schroeder, Editor-in-Chief of the Telegraaf, has been released.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMPULSORY SERVICE? FURTHER SPEECHES IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The deeper interest was manifested in Mr. Asquith's speech. The Galleries were crowded. Lord Derby and Lord Fisher were seated above the Clock.

Mr. Asquith added to his remarks on the partial withdrawal from Gallipoli that the men from Anzac, after a much-needed rest, would proceed to a new theatre. He paid a warm tribute to General Monro and General Birdwood, and also, passing to the Western front, to Field-Marshal Viscount French and General Sir Douglas Haig. Expressing his appreciation of Lord Derby's efforts, the Prime Minister spoke of the response from all parts of the Empire as a commentary on the lethargy of some at home. "Let the hangers back seize the opportunity even now," he said, "and tell the example, patriotically set, by the great mass of the country."

Mr. Asquith said he hoped the Paris Conference would lead to greater concentration of purpose and co-ordination of plans, common energy, and effectiveness. There had been in this war an abundance of errors and miscalculation, but this had not been confined to our side. The Allies had never wavered for a moment, and now their fighting forces, both of men and material, were every month ampler in quantity and better mobilised and organised for campaigning.

He did not wish to foreshadow what they would be, but the Government should feel that in asking for those powers they had behind them not only the vast majority of the members of the House of Commons, but also of the people outside. He appealed to the Nationalists and the Labourites to throw in their lot with the Government in their efforts to bring the war to the only possible termination conceivable.

SAFEGUARDING EXPORTS. Mr. Runciman said we could only pay for munitions produced abroad by safeguarding our exports. Unless the latter were kept up we would damage the cause of our Allies as much as if we failed to put another million men into the field. It was our duty to under-estimate Great Britain's War burden. If we had not cleared the German cruisers off the seas the Allies would not have lasted six months. Moreover, where would the Allies be without British credit behind them and British industries maintained in a state of efficiency?

IRELAND'S ATTITUDE. Sir Edward Carson said his only criticism was that the vote came too late and was not large enough. Trade must spare the necessary men. Referring to Mr. Redmond's speech, he said he did not believe that Ireland would hesitate to join in whatever measures were necessary to finish the war.

The sitting continued through the night.

RECRUITING RESULTS.

TO BE GIVEN AFTER VACATION.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith intimated that information regarding Lord Derby's recruiting scheme results was likely to be given when the House re-assembled.

Mr. Hodge asked for aggregate figures, in view of the moral effect they would have upon the country and the Allies.

Mr. Asquith said that the suggestion was tempting, but he wished to avoid any suspicion of giving a misleading statement.

AUSTRALIANS AND "ANZAC" WITHDRAWAL.

MELBOURNE, December 22nd.

The withdrawal from the "Anzac" zone has not shaken the determination of Australians to see the war through.

The Premier, Mr. Hughes, said:—"Australia will be in the war till victory is final, complete, and overwhelming for the Allies. The evacuation serves to spur our resolute purpose."

SMUGGLING RUBBER INTO GERMANY.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Elaborate schemes to smuggle rubber into Germany from America have been revealed. The latest to be discovered was through the seizure in New York of 3,500 lbs. of raw rubber, which was about to be shipped without a declaration. This had a sequel in the revelation of a fresh endeavour to send large quantities in the personal luggage of women agents travelling to Holland. Confessions made to the Federal authorities show that a regular procession of women travellers was to have proceeded to Europe, each to carry a quantity of rubber.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

LONDON, December 23rd.

Sir Thomas Jackson died suddenly while transacting business at the Hongkong and Shanghai bank.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MILLION MORE MEN. NECESSITY FOR ADEQUATE RESERVES.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The House of Commons have agreed to vote an additional million men.

Mr. Tennant, in the course of the discussion, said he hoped that the number of young unmarried men who had not yet come forward would be negligible. He believed that the great majority of the country, and a large proportion of the Members of Parliament were prepared to support the Government if it was found necessary to resort to compulsion. Referring to the necessity for adequate reserves, Mr. Tennant mentioned that the wastage at the front was fifteen per cent. monthly.

GERMANS DEPRESSED.

MORE "VORWAERT" COMMENTS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The debates in the Reichstag have depressed the Germans. The Vorwaerts emphasises that Herr Hefferich has abandoned his prospect of war indemnities, and says that Germany, even if indemnified, must starve on a grand scale for years.

Twenty-one Socialists have seceded from their party, and formed an independent organisation.

AMERICA'S SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, December 22nd.

The second United States Note to Austria is most brief. It declares that the admission of the Austrian Admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers were aboard alone justifies the American demands. It concludes:—"The continued good relations between the two countries depends on the action of Austria."

EXPLOSION IN GERMAN MUNITION FACTORY.

300 WOMEN KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

A great explosion occurred at the Munster munitions works, Westphalia. Huge damage was done to the town, and the railways were interrupted.

A later telegram says that 300 women were killed out of the 600 employed at the factory.

SWISS PEACE TALK.

BERNE, December 23rd.

Replying to a Socialist interpellation suggesting that the Federal Council should offer their good offices for the conclusion of an armistice, or for paving a way to peace negotiations, M. Hoffman, head of the Political Department, on behalf of the Council, while sympathising with the suggestion said that it was foredoomed to failure, and it might be misunderstood. Until both sides favoured peace outside interference would be prejudicial.

MESOPOTAMIA CASUALTIES.

LONDON, December 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the casualties in Mesopotamia up to the 18th, where 1,127, including 200 dead, of which number 40 were caused by disease. General Dixon is not at Kut-el-Amara. General Townshend yesterday reported that the night had been quiet.

WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, December 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced that the Treasury, in the early days of the war, advanced £200,000,000 in the United Kingdom to enable firms to meet their obligations. Eight per cent of this had been repaid.

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

PENSIONED SUBADAR MAJORS HONOURED.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The following pensioned Subadar Majors formerly belonging to the regiments indicated have been Granted Honorary Captains in recognition of valuable services rendered during the war:—Gir Dhar, formerly 42nd Regt., Sur Ja, 48th Regt., and Kudhan Ali Khan, 106th Regt.

The following have been Granted Honorary Lieutenants:—Shahw Ali Khan, 106th Regt., Sitaram Sogle, 117th Regt., and Him Singh, 14th Regt.

FOMENTING STRIKES IN AMERICA.

LABOUR LEADER'S TESTIMONY.

NEW YORK, December 22nd.

Mr. Gompers, President of the National Labour Union, testified before the Federal Grand Jury that what he had seen in the way of the fomenting of strikes was not only morally wrong but exceedingly likely to lead America into war.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, December 23rd.

An invitation to sell or lend American securities to the Government is gazetted. The wording of the announcement appears to indicate that the amount at present required is already largely assured by tenders from Insurance and Trust Companies.

The House of Commons have passed the third reading of the Bill amending American securities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER INCREASE OF FREIGHTS PROBABLE. GOVERNMENT'S HEAVY DEMANDS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The Times thinks that freights may still rise higher if the Government's present heavy demands on the mercantile marine recur. The regular lines are daily refusing offers of freight. The Times estimates that the total amount of British shipping now in Government service is equal to the whole of the German shipping before the war. The profits of British owners are enormous, though they are less than what neutrals are making. However, the withdrawal from Gallipoli should relieve the situation, which is so acute that the Government cannot ignore it.

CHANGES IN BRITISH COMMANDS.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The War Office announces that General C. C. Monro (who succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton in the command at Gallipoli) will succeed General Sir Douglas Haig in the command of the First Army in France.

General Sir Archibald Murray will succeed General Monro.

Major-General Sir W. R. Robertson, the new Chief of the Imperial Staff, has been given temporary rank as General, with Major-General R. Whigham as his deputy.

Major-General Kiggell, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, becomes Chief of the Staff of General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, in France.

PAY OF INDIAN OFFICER PRISONERS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Indian Army officers who are prisoners of war receive, after sixty-one days on full Indian pay, British pay and allowances, or Indian Army leave pay, whichever was the greater. It was not considered that any alteration would be required.

[NAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH NATIVE ARMY.

PARIS, December 20th.

The President of the French Republic yesterday signed a Decree authorising the natives of the French Colonies and Dominions to contract an engagement for 18 years in a Corps of the Army determined by the Secretary of War and outside their Colony. This Decree is to be put into force in Indo-China, Madagascar, Central Africa, Somaliland Coast, New Caledonia and Oceania.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KAISER INDISPOSED.

POSTPONES VISIT TO WESTERN FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

A Berlin official announcement says that the Kaiser has postponed his journey to the Western Front owing to slight inflammation of the cellular tissue, which confines him to his room.

RELEASE OF DE WET.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The release of De Wet and his followers has caused a favourable impression in Holland, where the British policy of magnanimity is contrasted with German methods.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The Parliament Bill has been read a third time without a division.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is reported to be dangerously ill.

AN INVESTITURE.

LONDON, December 23rd.

His Majesty the King, at Buckingham Palace, invested Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur A. Barrett as Knight Commander of the Star of India.

[NAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French stock now stands at 63.75.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

PEKING, December 23rd.

A mandate confers posthumous titles. Chao Ping Hun, formerly Tutuh of Chihli, Minister of the Interior and Secretary of State has been appointed a Duke, and Hsu Fao Shan, "Figer Han," Commander of the Second Army at Yangchow, has been made an Earl.

TO ABOLISH EUNUCHS.

PEKING, December 23rd.

A mandate addressed to Administrative Headquarters abolishes eunuchs as being demoralising, and instructs the appointment of lady officials.

OBITUARY.

PEKING, December 23rd.

Lady Walsam, widow of a former Minister, has died at Tientsin at the age of eighty-two.

NATIONAL DUTY.

LORD HALDANE ON SCIENCE OF WAR.

VALUE OF A GENERAL STAFF.

Important observations on the scientific aspect of modern war were made by Viscount Haldane in the course of a lecture delivered at the London School of Economics on November 3rd.

Lord Haldane said that if we acted up to the standard of national duty of throwing every ounce of energy and talent into the struggle we should not fail.

What was necessary to-day above everything else was not only energy, but directed energy. A hundred years ago bravery and energy and resource were essential. Something more was necessary to-day. Mathew Arnold's prophecy that the next great war would be a battle of mind against mind had been borne out. The changes in army organisation which were made after the beginning of 1906, were based on the distinction and separation of command and training from administration. It had been shown that the reform which had been introduced into the armies of the Continent was a vital one. Our awakening from our dogmatic slumber only came with the South African War.

GENERAL STAFF ORGANISATION.

Dealing with the organisation of the general staff, Lord Haldane alluded briefly to his recent visit to Sir John French, and remarked that he found twenty-five people working on the Commander-in-Chief's staff.

"You will see," he went on, "what a drawback it has been to us not to have had a general staff for fifty years instead of ten years. If we had had just three times, or five times, more trained general staff officers, it would have been easy to get rid of difficulties in seeing that the time tables were always right, and that reserves were always there when wanted. All sorts of confusions will happen in the field unless you have the tremendous effect of the orderly mind of the general staff officer. That is where the Germans have the advantage of us. They have trained so many officers; the field is full of comparatively young men who have gone through general staff training."

Lord Haldane agreed that we had splendid staff officers, but we needed more and more of them trained. He was glad to see that Lord Kitchener had appointed Sir Archibald Murray, one of the most finished men in the British army, and it was to be hoped that he would collect such a body of men as would enable him to do the work in that scientific and skilled fashion which must be the work of the general staff.

During the past week a great deal of nonsense had been talked about the Cabinet being too big for the conduct of the war.

"Statesmen," Lord Haldane added, "can only give military decisions upon prepared alternatives, worked out with all the skill, knowledge, and science of a skilled general staff."

Just as in the organisation of armies it was essential to separate command and training from administration, so they must separate general staff work from the work of the statesmen, although the ultimate decision must always be with the Cabinet. The enemy, whose procedure it was always prudent to study, had thrown his strength into his general staff work.

The more perfectly developed the preliminary investigations made in seclusion by trained experts, the more likely were the decisions of ministers to be satisfactory.

Only a good general staff could hope to play chess successfully against a general staff such as the enemy possessed. In Germany he believed that almost the entire direction of the campaign, and, indeed, of the war, had been guided by the general staff. The German general staff had made blunders, but it had also obviously given the advantage to our enemy of having the best and most precise advice, worked out in every detail, and of having the military situation surveyed as a whole. On such advice the German higher command had worked, and apparently with the backing of the German Ministry. But if we were to have an efficient war staff in this country, the navy and the army must always work closely together.

EDUCATION AND THE FUTURE.

Of the industrial struggle which must follow the present crisis, Lord Haldane observed that it would require from men and women alike a higher intellectual standard if we were to hold our own. We had not realised what was in front of us. We were still going on with some diminished luxury, with some diminished easy-goingness, but with remarkable absence of care for the future. The greatest good fortune in the war would not be to see us. "We have got to waken up," he declared, "and the burden of our awakening will come when the war is over. We shall have to combat with nations that have not been in the war; we shall have to deal with Continental nations which will use the opportunity of this struggle by their better system of education to get ahead of us."

We could win in that great struggle by reason of the same kind of capacity; enabled us to get where we were. Just as 100 years ago we could win with energy, so in this great struggle we could win by highly-directed energy. We must bring mind to bear and have general staff work in our industrial and commercial system. Easy-goingness and the letting of everybody follow the bent of his will had enabled us to develop remarkably in trade and commerce, but very one-sidedly.

"The only thing that will give us a large outlook," he concluded, "is education; and in a much wider sense than we have understood it up to the present. General education must be adapted to the needs of our time, and the needs of our time are going to be different. One part of the duty of this school is to apply its facilities to the solution of these new problems, so as to carry the training of this school to yet higher levels."

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S QUEST.

ON A RUSSIAN VESSEL IN THE BLACK SEA.

LORD FISHER'S MONITORS.

It is a further sign of the close and cordial co-operation between the naval forces of the Allies, says the naval correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, to find a British admiral on one of the vessels of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. Occasions of mutual assistance and help between the Allied navies increase in number as the war progresses, and from the early days of the struggle, when Japan lent the valuable aid of her fleet to clear the Pacific of German raiders, to the present time, when British submarines are doing such good work in the Baltic under the Russian admiral, the common cause has greatly benefited by the degree of unity and comradeship which has been reached.

Now it is found that Rear-Admiral Richard F. Phillimore is with the Russians in the Black Sea, and is said to have been on board one of the vessels which carried out the bombardment of Varna. He is in every way a worthy representative of the British Navy, for not only has he a high professional reputation as a thorough and capable officer, but, as the eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, he inherits the sea tradition, and his great-uncle served in the *Edgar* at the battle of St. Vincent in 1797.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore only attained flag rank about three months ago, and if the statement that he is going to the Baltic proves to be well founded, he will have had the distinction—probably unique in this war—of having served in naval operations in six different theatres. As the outbreak of hostilities he was Commodore and Chief of the Staff to Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, in the *Infatigable*, and helped to "shadow" the *Geben* into the Levant. When the Admiral returned home, his old Chief of Staff remained as captain of the *Infatigable*.

A RARE DISTINCTION.

Then after the loss of Admiral Cradock, the *Infatigable* was one of the two battle-cruisers sent out under Sir Doveton Sturdee to destroy Von Spee's squadron off the Falklands, and Captain Phillimore, in his third phase of war service, had the experience, still very rare, of a modern sea engagement, and the still more rare distinction of being in the first action in which ships of the Dreadnought type took part. He returned from the Falklands to the Dardanelles, where he not only commanded the *Infatigable* in the attacks on the outer forts and up to the time she was mined during the battle of the Narrows on March 18th, but afterwards served as Principal Beach Master during the landing of the army.

That he should be on board one of the Russian ships in the Black Sea is more or less a confirmation of the statements which have appeared to the effect that our submarines are not only operating in the Sea of Marmora, but have also successfully negotiated the obstacles in the Bosphorus, and have entered the Euxine.

NOVEL CRAFT.

The interesting acknowledgment by Mr. Asquith that Lord Fisher was responsible for the design and construction of the monitors, of which Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has stated there are several at the Dardanelles doing excellent work, rather deepens the mystery surrounding the origin of these novel craft. Knowing that they turned up off Gallipoli in July, and that they must have taken several months to build, it is evident that Lord Fisher decided on their construction as soon as he came into office—at a time, that is to say, when the Dardanelles expedition was not thought of—since we have in our record from Mr. Churchill that it was not until after the Falklands victory that sufficient naval forces were released for that undertaking.

When the monitors were laid down, therefore, they could not have been intended for the Dardanelles, and it has been pointed out by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett that their speed is very slow, hardly sufficient for steaming against the strong and swift currents around the Straits. The vessels seem to be suited, in fact, for service in northern waters, and it is a matter of interest as to what use Lord Fisher could have had in his mind for such ships when he designed them.

Ship so equipped, with light draught and carrying heavy guns, able to proceed over the shoals and shallows where submarines cannot follow them, and where they can approach land positions with weapons out ranging those on shore, have a distinct value for covering the landing of troops, or for the destruction of vessels taking shelter in harbour from attack by torpedo craft.

NEW BELGIAN STAMPS.

The new issue of Belgian stamps appears at an extraordinary moment, for there remain only a few towns, such as "Barr-le-Duc," where they can be used. The set consists of fourteen values, and the interesting designs show 1c. to 25c. the portrait of King Albert I., 35c. the famous Cloth Hall at Ypres, 40c. view of the bridge and church (now destroyed) at Dinant, 50c. University of Louvain, 1 franc the freeing of the Scheldt, depicting the distance, 2 francs an allegory of Belgian Congo, an officer liberating slaves under the Belgian flag, 5 francs King Albert presenting the Royal Standard to his troops, at Furnes, 10 francs portrait of the three Kings of Belgium, Leopold I., Leopold II., and Albert I.

THE NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN FRANCE.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Aide-de-Camp General to His Majesty the King, who has been appointed to succeed Field-Marshal Viscount French in the command of the British Army in France and Flanders, was placed in command of the First Army Corps in the field as soon as war was declared with Germany. In his first despatch, Field-Marshal French wrote that he "could not speak too highly of the skill evinced by the two General Officers commanding Army Corps," and he paid a special tribute to "the manner in which Sir Douglas Haig extricated his corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of the night." And later, in his despatch describing the battle of the Aisne, Sir John French commended the brilliant manner in which the First Army Corps and its Commander repelled the enemy's violent counter-attacks day after day and night after night. Sir Douglas was further praised for his handling of the cavalry. In the despatch with regard to Neuve Chapelle, he again received special praise, the Commander-in-Chief saying: "I consider that the able and skilful dispositions which were made by the General Officer Commanding the First Army, contributed largely to the defeat of the enemy and to the capture of his position." General Haig was again mentioned in despatches for his part in the big thrust of the West at the end of September.

Sir Douglas Haig served in the Sudan during the campaign of 1898. He was present at the Achara and at the taking of Khartoum, was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet rank of Major, the British medal, and the Khedive's medal with two clasps.

The year 1899 saw him on service in South Africa, where he held various responsible posts. He was Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Cavalry in Natal, and Chief Staff Officer to Sir John French during the operations around Colenso. The next year found him Assistant Adjutant-General to the Cavalry Division, and during 1901-1902, he commanded a group of columns.

From 1901 till 1903 he was Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 17th Lancers, and during the three following years he acted as Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. In 1904 he was promoted Major-General, and from 1906 to 1907 was Director of Military Training. From 1907 to 1909 he held the Directorate of Staff Duties at Army Headquarters, and from 1909 till 1912 he acted as Chief of Staff in India. Thereafter, until the outbreak of war, he was General Officer Commanding at Aldershot, from which post he passed to the command of the First Army Corps in the Continent.

The Haigs of Bemersyde and Cameron-bridge are one of the oldest families in Scotland. A Haig fought for Wallace, a successor at Halidon Hill, another at Otterburn. At Sauchieburn another fought. Yet another was slain along with the king and the flower of Scottish nobility at Flodden, while Robert Haig, having risked his neck in many a "reviving" fray, fought gallantly at Ancren Moor. The Haigs also engaged in two of the Crusades, for which service they were permitted to adopt the Saltire or St. Andrew's Cross on their coat of arms. Three members of the family are at present serving in the war, namely, General Sir Douglas, Lieut.-Col. Oliver and Major John.

GERMANY AND THE NEAR EAST.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The *Matin* denies that it is possible for Germany to realise either of the two plans put forward to explain her attempts to reach Constantinople: 1.—To stir up Islam against the Allies, 2.—Obtain Turkish reinforcements for use against the Allies.

It says that the Sultan's attempts to preach a Holy War have proved a fiasco; despite the several thousands of Germans who have been aiding him in Turkey and elsewhere; and that it is unlikely that the Kaiser's representatives can succeed where the Sultan has failed.

With regard to the question of Turkish effectiveness, the idea of Asia Minor being a reservoir of soldiers for the Kaiser is exploded thus: From the 20,000,000 inhabitants forming the heterogeneous collection of races nominally under the Sultan's rule, 3,000,000 Kurds must be deducted immediately, because all the men available are employed on the Caucasian front; the 7,000,000 Arabs and Syrians are in perpetual revolt against the Turks; or are now fighting against the British in the region of Baghdad.

There remain 10,000,000 of which neither the Armenians, half exterminated, nor the Greeks can form contingents. The only certain fighting element is that of the Turks, numbering about 7,000,000 inhabitants. It is from this source that the 800,000 men of the active army were drawn at the beginning of the war. More than 300,000 have been put out of action in Gallipoli; 200,000 remain there. All that is left is a force of about 400,000 men, and they are needed to keep order in the interior.

The *Matin* believes that the real reason for the Germans' anxiety to possess Constantinople is to be found in the people's desire to escape. Relying upon the moral effect of their entry into Constantinople, and also upon the effect of their threats (vain, it is true) to stir up the Mussulman world against the Allies, the Germans will propose peace while the German people is yet exulting enthusiastically over this apparent triumph of their arms. After the refusal of the Allies the German Government would turn to the deceived people and say: "You see it is not we who want to prolong the war, but our adversaries!" And the German people, already suffering real privations, look with terror at the prospect of another winter campaign.

GERMAN OFFICER'S THRILLING STORY.

GUNS RED HOT.

RAGING FIRE OF SHELL.

The war correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Bernhard Kolleremann, reproduces a vivid description by a German artillery officer of the fighting near the farm La Folie on September 25th and 26th. The officer said:—"Hell had already been let loose there for eight or ten days. It was no fun. I was in the foremost trench as observer. For a week there was a raging fire. We had ten to sixteen hours of fire every day without interval. Looking out from one of the trenches you could see the French digging."

In front of their trenches they burrowed, while to the left and right earth flew. They were pushing forward saps and they dug one sap beside the other, and one morning the saps were connected and a new trench was there. They had approached within a storming distance.

We had known for a long time what was to happen. On September 21st, the firing increased in violence. It was indescribable. We were stupefied. So great was the mental torture that one said to oneself better dead than suffer this torture any longer. Still the men lived. On September 24th I was relieved, and the next day my successor disappeared. Dead, or captured, who knows? Our trenches were all holes; one had to crawl over them. In one trench there was hardly a soul to be seen. Have you then no access to neighbouring trenches? Oh, yes. Bug whistles are the men? They are sitting in shell-holes and dug-outs. The communication trench is shot into a shapeless mass.

NERVES SHATTERED.

Already the French machine guns begin to tap and bullets fly about one's ears. There is almost no more cover there. With burning head one crawls, stumbles back, saying at every step—Now all is up with me. But one goes forward and is astonished—tap, tap, tap, the machine guns clatter—but one lives and escapes without knowing how.

A few hours of rest. Then again observation post. As soon as the incessant fire recommences nothing can be distinguished for five minutes. Smoke and dirt fly through the air. It thunders. The heavy shells go shrieking overhead so terribly that the noise alone is quite sufficient to shatter one's nerves. But one consoles oneself—our shells are doing the same to our enemies. The telephone rings—the French! Nothing else can be heard. A man dashes into the dug-out. The French are over there. One calls out to him. Did you see them? No! Then hold your tongue!

The smoke cloud rises. The French appear in our periscope. What is going on? Is nobody there? Where is the infantry? No shot is fired. Beads of perspiration stand on our foreheads. They succeeded in penetrating through a piece of trench, which was completely flattened out under the protection of the smoke. The wire to the battery has been shot down. Nothing can be done. They approach in dense masses, rifle under the arm. They look then, stumble forward, they do not know what to do. They look as if drunk. Hardly a shot! Silence. In the periscope they grow to the size of a thumb. So close they are, hardly 300 metres. The adjacent comes. You are still here! But now hurry up! One cannot mount a bayonet on a periscope. Dismantled, and back to the battery.

Night comes. The night of the 25th to the 26th. In the valley down below before La Folie everything is quiet. The French can not bring it under fire. They do not know how far their own men are. We have no communication. Silence down below, and darkness. No fireballs go up, nothing, darkness and silence simply horrible.

NO AMMUNITION.

It is rumoured that the battery with the gunners has already been taken. All wires are destroyed. One lieutenant comes up to see you still there! Yes, but we have no ammunition! Then go and fetch some!

Down to the depot. And back with four cars of ammunition. The road is closed by a curtain of fire. Shell after shell. One would believe it was hardly possible to come through. But it must be, and therefore it succeeds. The will has done it. But it is a miracle that one comes safely over the holes made by the shells. One almost suffocates under the gases of the shells. Dead horses are lying on the road, our horses tremble and refuse to move forward. And shell after shell whistles overhead. The French are shooting with incendiary shells on Vimy. Glaring red, a magnificent sight, the flame rises half a house high after the shell has exploded. You can see through it and behind you can observe a yellowish wall of gases, then smoke and fire, which in the darkness climbs and trickles. One observes that in spite of all.

The French artillery on that day fired what it could. One incendiary shell after the other, then stinking bombs, one on every twenty metres of ground like a chain of pearls. A hundred metres, behind a second chain, up to a depth of some kilometres. A curtain of fire on the roads, shell after shell against the communication trenches. It was a fire worth seeing. Now, the battery again has ammunition? Off! We fired till the barrels became red hot. This is not exaggeration. Without thick gloves we could not touch them. The gunners' hands were blistered all over. Now it is day and the French send one storming column after the other. Every twenty metres of ground like a chain of pearls. A hundred metres, behind a second chain, up to a depth of some kilometres. A curtain of fire on the roads, shell after shell against the communication trenches. It was a fire worth seeing. Now, the battery again has ammunition? Off! We fired till the barrels became red hot. This is not exaggeration. 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MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—FAS SENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915.

TELEPHONE 35.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP

CAPTAIN

LEAVING

"HAIMUN" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart ... | TUESDAY, 28th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1915.

AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	7th Jan.	On 15th Jan., 11 A.M.
BASTION	20th Jan.	On 28th Jan., 11 A.M.
EDENHAM	2nd Feb.	On 10th Feb., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		

Fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Dec
KIYO MARU	17,300—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	About 21st Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Jan.
DAIREN MARU	8,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Feb.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000—5 knots	TUESDAY, 5th Feb.
ANYOMARU	18,500—15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila " " at 10:30 P.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,300—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

WEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

WEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO	SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND	PORTHOS	On or about 30th Dec.	
YOKOHAMA			
(Without Transshipment)			
CORDELLIERE		On 10th Jan.	
HOMER			
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG	ALHOS	On 11th Jan., at 5 P.M.	
SAIGON and PORTS			
(Without Transshipment)			
PORTHOS		On 22nd Jan.	

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE
In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKOKACHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Leave	Arrive
"MANILA MARU"	TUESDAY, 14th Jan., at 3 P.M.	

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have full speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Pearls.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON" MARU	T. Miyata	FRIDAY, 24th Dec., at 3 P.M.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAWN" MARU	S. Sato	SUNDAY, 26th Dec., at 10 A.M.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"ANPING" MARU		

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO" MARU	IMAIYU	SUNDAY, 2ND JAN., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Lines have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Sze Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

General Agent, No. 1, Queen's Building.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO ROSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	at
Dec. 18	NANSHIN	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	MAJOJA	Jan. 29
1916		1916			1916
Jan. 2	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12
Jan. 16	KASHMIR	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KASHMIR	Feb. 26
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KITIBEE	Mar. 4
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 18
Feb. 27	NANSHIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Mar. 23
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MAJWA	Apr. 1
Mar. 26	MALTA	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	MOOLTAN	Apr. 8
					Apr. 15
					Apr. 22
					Apr. 29
					May 6
					May 13

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111	
2nd Saloon "A"	£68.	£102.	
3rd Saloon "A"	£52.	£78.	
1st Saloon "B"	£48.	£73.	
2nd Saloon "B"	£40.	£60.	
3rd Saloon "B"	£30.	£45.	
1st Saloon "C"	£20.	£30.	
2nd Saloon "C"	£15.	£22.	
3rd Saloon "C"	£10.	£15.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SPRAT	Marseilles (if calling)	London
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	April 0	April 27
NAGOYA	April 10	April 20	April 26	May 2	June 1	June 9

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £53 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £24 Single £38 Return, 2nd Saloon £19 Single £28 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

For Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KASHIMA MARU	2,000	THURSDAY, 30th Dec., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOKACHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 11th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALORE, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALORE	KAGA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 25th Dec.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	PENANG MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 3rd Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	FRIDAY, 31st Dec., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 25th Dec.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To	1st	Single	Yen	To	1st	Single	Yen
London	1st	Single	600.	Marseilles	1st	Single	650.
"	2nd	Single	400.	"	2nd	Single	400.
"	3rd	Single	300.	"	3rd	Single	300.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st	Single	£60.13.0				
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st	Single	£22.				
To Sydney, 1st Single	240.	To Melbourne, 1st Single	241.				
To Yokohama, 1st Return	£72.	To Kobe, 1st Return	£73.16.				
"	2nd	"	"				
"	3rd	"	"				

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

SINGAPORE Nos 222 and 1941.

